

HAVE NO GUNNERS.

American Fleet Fired on by Morro Castle.

THE SHOTS TOOK NO EFFECT.

Consequently the Big Cruisers Made No Response.

THIS SILENCE MAY BE OMINIOUS.

Heavy Projectiles Expected From Fleet at Any Time.

OLD CASTLE WILL THEN GRUMBLE.

ST. VINCENT, CAPE VERDE ISLANDS, APRIL 26.—THE SPANISH WARSHIPS ARE HEADED IN THIS DIRECTION AND ARE TO BOMBARD THE AMERICAN COAST.

UNITED STATES SAILORS LANDED ON CUBAN SOIL LAST NIGHT AND REPORT INSURGENTS ARE FIGHTING WITHIN THIRTY MILES OF HAVANA.

Havana, April 25.—The blockade of this harbor by the North Atlantic squadron is complete, but no bombardment of the city has yet begun, although the provocation has been sufficient to warrant it.

At 11 p. m. Saturday Morro castle fired 10 shots at the squadron at a distance of about five miles, but as there are no gunners in the castle no harm was done and the shots were not responded to.

Again Sunday morning, when the squadron came in closer, the batteries were opened on the ships, but without effect, and the shots were not answered by the master gunners of the fleet.

So far no naval engagement has taken place for the reason that Spain has no warships on this side of the Atlantic, and it is considered doubtful whether she will send any unless she can form an alliance with some other power.

But with the powerful English and Japanese navies apparently at the beck and call of the United States, it is not considered very probable that any other European power will care to fire the fuse which would probably involve the entire civilized world in war.

It is not believed the American fleet will remain silent much longer under the castle's fire, and when they do turn their terrible monsters loose every one here expects to see the ancient fortifications tumble like a toy block house and the dons flee in disorder.

The entire blockade line stretches for about 120 miles—from Mariel, 60 miles west of Havana, to Cardenas, 60 miles east of the beleaguered city. The ships are mostly separated by several miles of water, making a formidable semi-circle around El Morro.

Not All With Spain. Paris, April 25.—At the instance of Michael Davitt, member of the British parliament for South Mayo, Henri Rochefort has cabled to John T. Morgan, United States senator from Alabama, declaring that the assertion that all Frenchmen and the entire French press are on the side of Spain is erroneous. On the contrary, the editor of *Intransigent* asserts that all French Republicans sympathize with the Cubans and their liberators.

Communication Cut Off. Tampa, Fla., April 25.—The United States has cut the Havana cable. The cut was made about 10 miles from Havana and the southern end of the cable is now on the mangrove. This gives the government exclusive use of the cable and entirely cuts off Captain General Blanco from communication with Spain.

Nine Prizes Taken. New York, April 25.—Since the war with Spain was begun the United States naval forces have established a strict blockade of Cuban ports and have captured nine Spanish vessels.

Given Their Liberty. Key West, April 25.—Officers and crew of the captured ship Buena Ventura have been given their liberty after a consultation of navy and army officers.

No More News. Tampa, Fla., April 25.—Orders have been issued by the navy department to prevent the newspaper boats from following the fleet.

New York Is a German City. Vienna, April 25.—The Deutsche Zeitung, the pan-Germanic organ, contrary to most papers, supports the United States on the grounds that "after Berlin and Vienna, New York ranks as the largest German town in the world," and also because "the United States represent liberty as opposed to absolutism." The *Freidenkblatt* says the torpedo manufacturer at Trieste declined to supply Spain because it had a pressing order for Japan.

"Good Old Yankee." London, April 25.—There was a mass-meeting on Trafalgar square to protest

against the Spanish barbarities in Cuba and the Philippine islands. About 500 socialists and labor men were present. "Tom" Mann, Louise Michel and La-thropes Tithington, an American, who was greeted with cries of "Good old Yankee," made speeches. Resolutions favoring free Cuba were adopted amid cheers.

Last From Havana. New York, April 25.—The steamer City of Washington, from Havana, has arrived, bringing 95 Cuban passengers, two-thirds of them women and children. She was the last vessel to leave Havana before the United States fleet established the blockade, having departed last Wednesday. She brought 1,050,000 francs of French gold and a general cargo.

Russia Is Neutral. St. Petersburg, April 25.—The St. Petersburg Vedomosti, speaking for Russia's attitude toward the United States, says: "The friendship which has subsisted for many years between the two states excludes every idea of an unfriendly attitude upon the part of Russia at the present juncture. No doubt the United States now values this friendship more than ever."

National Guard on Duty. Washington, April 25.—A portion of the National Guard of this city, which has been called out for duty in instruction camps, has been placed on duty along the conduit bringing the water supply from Great Falls on the Potomac to this city. There is some talk of a military detail to guard the public buildings and the White House.

Several Merchantsmen Captured. Washington, April 25.—Secretary Long has received from Admiral Sampson dispatches telling of the capture of several of the Spanish merchantmen, which are to be held as prizes and to be disposed of according to law, if the protests made against such seizures are held to be without ground. In case of sale the proceeds go to the captors.

Spanish Plan of Warfare. Kingston, Jamaica, April 25.—Fugitives from Guantanamo, province of Santiago de Cuba, say Spanish troops are concentrating in principal seacoast cities and laying waste by fire interior towns and plantations. It is feared the devastation will be complete before the Americans can occupy that territory.

Cotton and Grain Captured. Key West, April 25.—Another prize was brought in by the United States gunboat Helena, Commander W. T. Swinburne. She turned out to be the Spanish steamer Miguel Jover, bound from New Orleans for Barcelona, with a cargo amounting to about 2,000 tons of cotton and grain.

Arrangements Completed. Baltimore, April 25.—Arrangements have been completed at Philadel for the mobilization of the Maryland National Guard, and by 5 o'clock p. m. "Old Dixie" will have within its inclosures nearly 2,500 men ready to respond to the call of the government for volunteers.

Instructed Not to Sail. Colon, Colombia, April 25.—The American steamer Financia, which left New York April 13, and the American schooner Robert Ruff, from Pascagoula, are the only American vessels now at this port. The captain of the Financia has received instructions not to sail.

Ajax to Be Fitted Out. Philadelphia, April 25.—The monitor Ajax, which has been in use by the battalion of the west, Naval Reserves of New Jersey, was towed from the Pennsylvania railroad wharf in Camden to Cramps' shipyard in Philadelphia to be fitted out at once for service.

Not a Spaniard Sighted. Southampton, April 25.—The British steamer Mexican, which sailed from Cape Town on April 6 for this port via the island of Madeira, arrived here at noon. The commander reports that he did not sight a single Spanish war vessel during the voyage.

Ready to Mobilize. Harrisburg, April 25.—Governor Hastings and Adjutant General Stewart have everything in readiness to mobilize the National Guard of Pennsylvania at Mount Gretna the instant they receive President McKinley's call for volunteers.

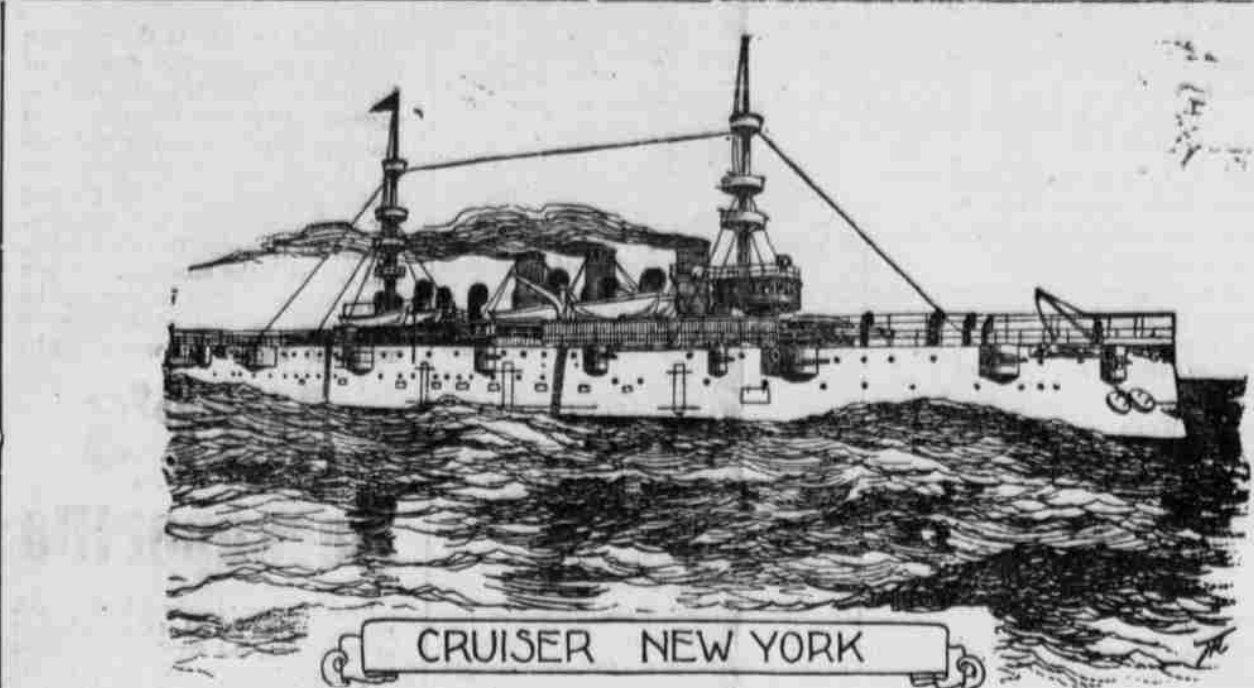
Accidentally Shot. Key West, April 25.—Quartermaster Joseph Hanson of the gunboat Helena, one of the prize crew which brought in the Miguel Jover, accidentally shot himself on the steamer, but his wound is not serious.

Greeks Against Spain. Athens, April 25.—Many Greeks are presenting themselves at the United States consulate here seeking enlistment in the United States forces for the war against Spain.

The Catalina Arrives. Key West, April 25.—The Spanish transatlantic steamer Catalina, captured 12 miles from Havana by the cruiser Detroit, has arrived here under a prize crew.

No News From Paris. London, April 25.—A point of vital interest for all Londoners is whether the Paris has escaped the Spanish warship. Up to midnight there was absolutely no news as to the liner at Southampton.

Give It Another Name. Madrid, April 25.—Spain adopts privateering in fact, but not in name. The reservation in the decree issued means very little, and what the cancellation of agreements with the United States means can well be appreciated particularly by Americans remaining behind in Cuba and those who own property there. Five days are granted for American vessels to leave Spanish ports.



The New York is flagship of Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet which is now blockading Havana. She has taken no active part in capturing prize vessels from the Spaniards under the very guns of Fort Cabanana and Morro Castle.

Madrid, April 25.—The archbishop of Madrid has issued a diocesan letter, in a flamboyant style, that occasionally sinks into absoluterodomontade, differing widely from the high style of Cardinal Cascajares y Azara, archbishop of Valladolid. The archbishop makes the war appear a question of good and evil, with Spain all white and the United States all black. He appeals to all the saints to protect the Spaniards, almost promising invulnerability against American bullets.

May Be Retaliated. London, April 25.—Spain's adherence to the right of privateering, if expedient, has given great satisfaction in Spain, where the public press markedly approves the attitude of the government. Fears are expressed on the continent that the United States will find it necessary to retaliate, despite the adhesion of the government to the declaration of Paris.

Want to Become Pirates. Madrid, April 25.—Urgent orders have been issued for the movement of the various Spanish men-of-war, and vigorous action is anticipated. Many French shipowners and not a few private Frenchmen have applied for letters of marque against the United States.

Germany Very Careful. Berlin, April 25.—Germany will take no steps prejudicial to the United States, nor probably join in any intervention in Spain's behalf. It is evident, therefore, that the meeting at Dresden between Emperor William and Emperor Francis Joseph signally failed to bring Germany into line with Austria.

No Americans Captured. Madrid, April 25.—The cabinet council approved the general budget. Despite statements published in New York to the contrary, it is declared here that the Spanish navy is fully supplied with coal. The government has received no official information of the capture of any American vessels.

They Want the Paris. Madrid, April 25.—It is said here that as a result of the meeting of the Spanish cabinet instructions were sent to the Spanish naval authorities to effect the capture of the American line steamship Paris, on her way from Southampton to New York.

Taking Sugar to Havana. Key West, April 25.—The torpedo boat Porter captured the Spanish schooner Antonio, laden with sugar for Havana. The Antonio was sent to Key West with a prize crew of four men under Naval Cadet Duboise.

Big Shipment of Powder. Santa Cruz, Cal., April 25.—The powder works here shipped east 100,000 pounds of brown powder. The consignment will be rushed through the run to Chicago being made in 93 hours.

Charcoal Captured. Key West, April 25.—The gunboat Wilmington captured the Spanish schooner Candilla, with a deckload of charcoal intended for Havana, where it is extremely valuable for fuel.

Veering Toward America. Berlin, April 25.—The uncivilized methods of Spain is causing government sympathy in Germany, France and Italy to veer toward the United States.

Only Seven Cowards. New York, April 25.—Out of the 430 officers and men comprising the crew of the American liner St. Louis only seven refused to sign articles to remain with the ship.

Foreign Enlistment Act. Hongkong, April 25.—The foreign enlistment act has been proclaimed by the British authorities here, thus enforcing the neutrality of British subjects.

The Proper Spirit. Detroit, April 25.—Wealthy citizens of this city have pledged themselves to care for Detroit families dependent upon those who go to war.

Ordered to New Orleans. Atlanta, April 25.—The Seventh battery of light artillery has been ordered from Fort McHenry to Fort St. Philip, near New Orleans.

Captured by a Cutter. Biloxi, Miss., April 25.—The revenue cutter Winona, from Mobile, captured the Spanish steamer Saturnina at Ship Island, Miss.

A WONDERFUL DEVICE.

New Instrument Used by the Weather Bureau.

TAKEN IN UPPER AIR BY KITES.

Automatically Registers Atmospheric Conditions—Modern Polar Research.

INTEREST IN ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—[Special.]—One of the most remarkable instruments in the world is a new device now being put into use by the United States weather bureau in connection with its efforts to explore the almost unknown upper strata of the atmosphere by means of kites. It is an instrument, or rather a combination of instruments, which notes and automatically records minute by minute and hour by hour—

First.—The temperature of the air.
Second.—The pressure of the atmosphere.
Third.—The humidity of the air.
Fourth.—The direction of the wind.
Fifth.—The force of the wind.
All this is accomplished by this device, and yet the whole contrivance is no larger than an ordinary loaf of bread and weighs less than six pounds. That it should have so much weight was a prerequisite to its successful use, as it is to be sent high up into the air by means of kites. Once elevated, it will do its own work, the delicate and ingenious instruments causing pencils to slide over sheets of paper wound around drums, thus recording the various data from which scientists expect such interesting and important results when it becomes possible to collect the results of measurements of the upper air taken simultaneously at a number of stations located in various parts of the country.

Professor Willis L. Moore, the energetic director of the United States weather bureau, under whose management these experiments are being made, came near going as a member of the Greely arctic expedition which met with such misfortunes that only 7 men out of 35 came back alive. Mr. Moore was then a young subaltern in the signal service and volunteered to accompany Lieutenant Greely on his ill-starred expedition. He was at first accepted, but was later left behind on account of securing one being at hand, he rushed naked into a snowdrift, and that without experiencing any ill effects from his chilly plunge.

Great interest is felt in Washington in the coming expedition to the polar regions. The national capital is the residence of many scientific men who are keenly alive to the benefits which may accrue to knowledge from more perfect information concerning the now unknown parts of the arctic area. It is not generally appreciated that in the regions lying about the north pole there is an unexplored tract of more than 2,000,000 square miles in extent, equal to the entire area of the United States, which Alaska left out.

Scientific men familiar with modern arctic exploration understand that now there is much less danger in polar research than there was even 20 years ago and much less likelihood of a tragedy resulting from efforts to penetrate the desert of ice.

In the first place, stanch, powerful steam vessels have supplanted the old sailing ships in which Franklin and the earlier explorers attempted to force their way through the heavy ice. In the second place, no modern explorer thinks of setting out on a journey without knowing beyond a shadow of doubt that he has a base of supplies to fall back upon in case of need. He establishes these bases of supplies himself and does not trust to others to do it for him, which was the condition forced upon General Greely by the government, who planned his expedition and who then failed to establish the supply stations as agreed upon.

Modern Polar Research. In the fourth place, modern sledging methods have made it possible for a party that may have suffered the misfortune of losing its ship to travel a much greater distance in escaping from the icy wastes than was formerly thought possible. An example of this was found in the experience of Dr. Naansen and Lieutenant Johannsen, who left their ship and traveled 800 miles before they fell in with human beings again or enjoyed the use of any food or articles of civilization save those which they carried with them.

Arctic exploration in these times is not considered specially hazardous, and probably the world has seen the last of great disasters to expeditions in that field. As a matter of fact, there have been but three great tragedies in all the history of arctic exploration, though mankind has been engaged in efforts to penetrate the polar regions for more than three centuries. These were the disasters to Franklin, to Greely and to De Long, and not one of these tragedies is at all likely to occur under the methods now followed.

From these three catastrophes has arisen the popular notion that arctic exploration is exceedingly dangerous. In fact, many people think the man who goes into the polar zones is only adopting a slow and uncomfortable way of committing suicide. In the opinion of arctic experts the closing days of the nineteenth century are to witness the discovery of the north pole, achievement of the feat which man has set as a task for himself and devoted his energies to for three centuries. Among the scientific men of Washington there is a strong hope that to an American will fall this great prize in the race for the pole.

WALTER WELLMAN.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

In the Senate.

Washington, April 19.—In the senate a bill was introduced giving the president power to call for volunteers.

Washington, April 20.—Cuban resolution signed by the speaker. General Grosvonts explains a statement he recently made.

Washington, April 22.—The senate passed the sundry civil bill, the naval appropriation bill, and a joint resolution giving the president power to prevent the exportation of coal or other war material.

In the House.

Washington, April 19.—Speaker Reed signed Cuban resolutions and house adjourned.

Washington, April 20.—Cuban resolution signed by Vice President Hobart. Sundry civil bill taken up. Resolution recognizing present Cuban republic introduced. Colleague over vote on Cuban resolution.

Washington, April 22.—The army reorganization bill was reported back to the house.

For Direct Appeal.

Indianapolis, April 22.—The supreme court responded to the petition to advance the appeals of the Ohio Oil company, which were filed by affirming both cases; the decisions being made on the authorities of the opinions handed down by the court when these cases were first before it. The way is now open for an immediate appeal to the federal supreme court, of which notice has been given by the aggrieved company.

Made Him "Cousin."

Brookville, Ind., April 23.—Edward Jorgensen, a farmer, has read eagerly the war news, and the passage of the Cuban resolutions unbalanced his reason. He made a desperate attempt to sacrifice his baby, declaring that her innocent blood, offered by a father's hand, would suffice to avert the horrors of war.

First Electric System.

Anderson, Ind., April 22.—Work of completing use Indiana Gas Belt Electric railway, which was begun last fall, has been resumed. The Marion line will be in operation within 60 days. The road when completed in its entirety will be over 100 miles in length, and will be Indiana's first electric railway system.

Collided With a Car.

Indianapolis, April 23.—While answering an alarm Fire Superintendent Tom Barrett, via his driver, Harry Glazier, seated in a buggy, came in collision with an electric car at a street crossing. Barrett and Glazier were hurled some distance and very badly bruised.

Forced To Leave.

Sullivan, Ind., April 22.—The miners at Jackson Hill came out en masse and compelled Superintendent Brown of the Alum Cave mines to leave the camp in 30 minutes, which was complied with. The cause of the trouble is over the wages.

Given an Ovation.

Havana, April 25.—The Italian man-of-war Giovanni Bauman has entered the port and been received with an ovation.

TRAGEDY IN A PRISON.

Criminal Murders His Wife And Then Suicides.

The Woman Was Allowed to Visit Her Husband in Jail as is Too Often Done.

TERRIBLE LESSON LEARNED.

Murray, Ky., April 25.—In the county jail here Boone Spencer, 27, killed his wife, 24, and then suicided.

The woman was admitted to the jail to spend the day with her husband, and when alone Spencer cut his wife's throat with a razor, almost severing her head, and then took from his pocket a small knife and cut his own throat. He found the couple locked in each other's arms. Spencer lived long enough to tell what he wished done with their infant child and left directions for their funeral.

He owned the double murder, telling that he could not leave his wife. He was in jail to answer for mule stealing and was arrested here three weeks ago on the charge. Spencer was a preacher's son and of good family near Murray.

FOUND POISON.

Commodore Brown's Stomach Examined by an Expert Chemist.

Logansport, Ind., April 23.—A report of the analysis of the stomach of Commodore Brown of Burrows, who died mysteriously some time ago, has been made by Dr. Hurty of the health board.

The doctor found 45 1-7 grains of arsenic in the contents of the stomach, enough to kill 10 men.

Commodore Brown was 59 years of age and was taken ill Dec. 31 with paralysis. For several weeks he was thought to be better, and then suddenly died in great agony.

Two years before this time Joseph Shuey and Lewis Jones quarreled about Brown, and Jones killed Shuey and was acquitted on the ground of self-defense. D. N. Brown, the brother, who has caused the investigation, obtained his clew from letters found in Shuey's effects.

Brown was known in Terre Haute, Ind., where he was sued and judgment taken against him for \$1,000 for breach of promise.

Pleading For Corporation Clients.

Frankfort, Ind., April 22.—In the fiscal court Judge Cantrill made an order setting aside all indictments against the Covington and Newport corporations for failure to report to the state board of valuation for argument on the 29th inst. Hon. Richard P. Ernst of Covington, who represented several of the defendant companies, was closeted with the governor for some time, presumably asking a pardon for them, as the offense is merely technical.

She Was the Witness.

Kokomo, Ind., April 20.—Mrs. Martha Johnson Rayburn, 85, widow of Rev. Hayden Rayburn of this city, is dead. She married Rev. Rayburn 55 years ago at Bedford, Ind., and survived him two years. Her husband was the famous "marrying preacher," who as a local minister, solemnized 1,270 weddings at his residence. Mrs. Rayburn being a witness to all the ceremonies and attaching her signature to the marriage certificates.

A Skeleton In Evidence.

Frankfort, Ind., April 22.—In the malpractice suit of Thomas Noland against Dr. W. S. Walker, Noland here from Tippecanoe county, the plaintiff was awarded \$2,000 damages. The case was sensational in character. A human skeleton and an X-ray photograph of the injured man was offered in evidence. Dr. Walker is one of Lafayette's wealthiest physicians.

On Pearl Bryan's Grave.

Greencastle, Ind., April 23.—The custom of decorating the graves of the school children of Greencastle was observed. Each grave was designated by a small white banner with the name upon it, and the wild flowers were strewn by teachers and pupils. The grave of Pearl Bryan was especially remembered.

Aspirations of Her Hopes.

Versailles, Ind., April 21.—It is reported that Hec Hughes will run for representative of the Fourth congressional district. Hughes was arrested and stood trial by the state for the killing of Henry Schuter in the Ripley county lynching. Since the trial he is more popular than ever.

Arrest of a Clerk.

Wabash, Ind., April 23.—Deputy Sheriff Ellis arrested William Norton, who has been in the employ of a large department store at Richmond. Norton used about \$200 of the firm's money. Norton states that he simply got on big spree and spent the money.

Burn and Stork Burned.

Paoli, Ind., April 21.—The barn of Mrs. Henry Tow, near Bromer, with eight head of horses, one cow, feed, harness and lot of building material, burned about daylight. Origin of fire unknown. No insurance.

Drowned Himself in a Well.

Rising Sun, Ind., April 22.—Taylor Crow, an aged and respected citizen of Dearborn county, committed suicide by drowning. His body was found in a cistern. Old age and ill health are responsible for the act.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers.

The famous little pills.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.



TRIALS OF A PUBLIC MAN.

It Takes Time to Get Used to the Ways of Newspaper Correspondents.

A new member of the senate was complaining to an old member of some of the difficulties he was encountering. "For one thing," he said, "these newspaper fellows don't always get things straight. I don't mean to accuse them of carelessness or of intentional misrepresentation, but now and then some remarkable stories are printed about me at home."

"You'll get used to that," replied the veteran. "That won't hurt. That's part of your apprenticeship. I've been all along there. Let me tell you of a little experience of mine. Soon after I first came here I picked up a paper from my state and saw it asserted in a letter from Washington that my colleague and myself had met and arranged a slate, and that all the patronage for the state would be distributed according to that arrangement."

"There was no warrant for the statement, and I made inquiries for the correspondent. He came to see me and proved to be a bright and most agreeable young man. I asked him for his authority, and he pleasantly refused to be divided between them, but said that he had every faith in his informant. To that I replied that all I would ask, then, would be the privilege of denying the story of putting my statement against the other. He said that was only fair and that he would attend to the matter."

"When the correction appeared, it read something like this: 'Your correspondent's story about the deal between Senator — and his colleague, by which the patronage of the state is to be divided between them, has raised quite a stir here. There is no question as to its absolute truth. But Senator —, who evidently has been rattled by the publication, now solemnly assures your correspondent that he had nothing whatever to do with the deal.' After that I went slow on corrections."

—Bangor Whig and Courier.

Snobbishness.

A lady living in an unfashionable street invited a gentleman of leisurely life to her home, because in her simplicity she thought he seemed lonely. He came, and at the close of the evening remarked to her, "I had no idea I should meet so many distinguished people at your house," his voice unconsciously emphasizing the pronoun. In a little book, "About People," Mrs. Kate Gannett Wells gives the following instance of a lack of good manners:

Snobbishness is not confined to one set of people. Emphasized by fashion or literary pretensions, it spreads from village to city. It exists in sardine factories and in palatial mansions; it is met with at picnics and dances as well as at dinner or conversation parties. The links are close.

One of Boston's oldest families gave a reception. Two sons of other old families attended, to whom the host said, "I'll introduce you to those ladies opposite," and he moved toward them. "Excuse us," said one of the men; "the ladies are of a peasant style of beauty; it is hardly worth while."

The host bowed low in recognition of their farseeing power, adding, "Yes, they are my nieces from the country, but I will not trouble you."

No apology would he receive, though one was eagerly offered.

Woman's Wit.

An emperor of Germany besieged a city which belonged to one of his rebellious noblemen. After the siege had lasted for a long time the emperor determined to take it by storm and to destroy all it contained by fire and sword. He did not, however, wish to injure the defenseless women; therefore, he sent a proclamation into the town, saying that all the women might leave the place unhurt and carry with them whatever they held most precious. The nobleman's wife instantly decided to take her husband, and the other women followed her example. They soon issued from the city gate in a long procession, each one with her husband on her shoulders. The emperor was so much struck with the noble conduct of the women that he spared all; even the city itself was left untouched.

An English Diplomatist.

Sir Claude Macdonald, the British minister to China, is 46 years old and holds rank in the army as a major. He served with the Seventy-fourth highlanders and was in the Egyptian campaign of 1882 and the Suakin expedition before he was appointed consul general at Zanzibar in 1887. After leaving east Africa he was sent to the Niger, where he proved a very successful consul general in the Niger Coast Protectorate, as the district, which was once known as the "Old Rivers Protectorate," is now designated. Sir Claude's career in west Africa was cut short in 1896 by his selection for the embassy at Peking.

For a perfect complexion and a clear, healthy skin, use Cosmo Buttermilk Soap. Sold everywhere.